What is claimed is:

1    1. A method for determining the range of a dimensional parameter of a multiplicity of
2        members, comprising:

3        providing at least two sensors including a first sensor and a second sensor;

4        fixing a set of constant distances ($\Delta l$) between the sensors including at least
5            one distance between the first sensor and the second sensor, such
6            that the relative distances between sensors are fixed and free from
7            adjustment during the sensors' sensing operation; and

8        measuring the dimensional parameter based upon a ratio ($\Delta t_2 / \Delta t_1$) of a first
9            time segment ($\Delta t_1$) and a second time segment ($\Delta t_2$), whereby no
10           adjustment of the relative distance between sensors is required.

1    2. The method of claim 1, wherein the first time segment ($\Delta t_1$) is a duration of time
2        starting when a first sensor starts recording as a fixed point of a member among the
3        multiplicity of members, and ending when a second sensor starts recording as the
4        fixed point of the member.

1    3. The method of claim 1, wherein the second time segment ($\Delta t_2$) is a duration of time
2        required for the length of a member to pass a single sensor among the at least two
3        sensors.

1    4. A method for determining the range of a dimensional parameter of a multiplicity of
2        members, comprising:

3        providing two sensors, including a first sensor and a second sensor;

4        fixing a constant distance ($\Delta l$) between the a first sensor and a second
5            sensor such that the relative distances between sensors are fixed and
6            free from adjustment;

7        moving the multiplicity of members relative to the two sensors;

8        predetermining a point on each member;

9          recording a first time segment ($\Delta t_1$);

10         recording a second time segment ($\Delta t_2$); and

11         computing a dimension of the member.

1    5. The method of claim 4, wherein the dimension of the member comprises the
2          length of the member.

1    6. The method of claim 4, wherein the first time segment ($\Delta t_1$) is the time segment from a
2          point in which the length of member entering the first sensor range until the point is
3          sensed by the second sensor.

1    7. The method of claim 4, wherein the second time segment ($\Delta t_2$) is the time
2          segment required for the length of the to pass a single sensor, wherein the
3          sensor is the first sensor or the second sensor.